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Mr. Cleveland's Inaugural Pledge.

Those injudicious friends or secret foer of Mr. CLEVELAND, who are industriously engaged in sowing the report that he is ed to the Democratic tariff doctrine and inclined to a mere revision of the tariff upon lines essentially protectionist and Republican, seem to have forgotten the earnest and solemn language in which he af firmed that doctrine in his Inaugural Address. "The people of the United States," he said, " have decided that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal The agents they have chosen are bound by their promises, no less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service."

"When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we ounce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with pervercions of the taxing power."

We cannot see how there can be any doubt about Mr. CLEVELAND's meaning and position. His language is plain and unambiguous, with no trace of the somewhat colorless generalization which sometimes pervades his official style. He could not have put more strongly the fact that the Democratic party, and consequently his Administration and the Democrats in Conress, are "pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform." Here are these most positive terms:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robberg of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the fee. We declars it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitu Monal power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Governmen then honestly admini

The tariff for revenue only is the "more just and equitable system of Federal taxation" to which Mr. CLEVELAND refers; and this Democratic proclamation that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only seems to him a plain truth. The Democratic legislative and executive branches are bound by their promises, no less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service" of setting up a just and equitable system of Federal taxation, the system of a tariff for revenue only.

In his Inaugural Address Mr. CLEVELAND not merely approved, but insisted upon the pledges of his party. He committed himself explicitly and in set terms to the duty of carrying out the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only. He insisted upon the obligation of all the Democratic servants of the people to give to the people the system of Federal taxation for which they voted in 1892. The part of the Inaugural which we have quoted may be regarded as in some sort Mr. CLEVELAND'S solemn and official oath to fulfil, so far as in him lies, the obligations of the Democracy.

It will take more than the interested asseverations of protectionists, whether these are timid Republicans or compromising Democrats who care more for protection than they care for the good faith of their party, to outweigh Mr. CLEVELAND's deliberate and unequivocal protestation of adherence to the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. That protestation was made solemnly and publicly to the whole country: the denials of it come from the back stairs and the back kitchen.

Is It a Crime to Depict a Dollar?

The Fifty-first Congress passed a law entied "An Act further to prevent counterfeiting or manufacture of dies, tools, or other implements used in counterfeiting. and providing penalties therefor, and providing for the issuing of search warrants in certain cases."

The purpose indicated by the title of this act is perfectly legitimate. Every Government must protect its money.

When this bill came before the House of Representatives on Dec. 11, 1890, Mr. Bu-CHANAN of New Jersey acted as its sponsor. He explained briefly that the bill was de signed to remedy a defect which had been found to exist in the statutes of the United States, with reference to the making of counterfelt money, "This bill, divested of its nec essary verbiage," said Mr. Buchanan. "simply provides that one who makes the moulds or dies for the purpose of making counterfelt coin, shall be held to have there by committed a misdemeanor." Mr. Bu-CHANAN'S report from the Committee on the Judiciary in regard to the bill was not read to the House, but was ordered printed in the agressional Record. On the strength of his brief oral statement as to what the measure contained, and what it aimed to effect, the House passed the bill, which subsequently went to the Senate, was passed there in a hurry, with some verbal amendments, upon Mr. EDMUNDS's assurance that everything was all right, and was examed and signed by President Harrison on Peb. 10, 1891.

Section 3 of this "Act to prevent counterfeiting" is as follows:

"Every person who makes, or who causes or pro-

m any foreign country. Or who shall have in his possession with intent to sell give away, or in any other manner use the same.

"Any business or professional card, notice, placard, force, serice, print or impression, or any other thing whatseever, whether of metal or its compound, or of say other substance whatsoever, in likeness or simil tude, as to design, color, or the inscription thereon, of any of the column of the United States or of any foreign ent, that have been or hereafter may be ed as money, either under the authority of the faited States or under the authority of any foreign

"Shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars."

Under this extraordinary provision, drawn by a fool and enacted by a lot of sleepy or careless legislators. THE SUN and other newspapers have been at times subjected to trifling annoyance by officers of the secret service. A newspaper which, with intentions as innocent as the result in harmless, prints, let us say, a tac-simile cut of one of the Columbian couvenir half dollars, or of a

prosecution and punishment under the strict interpretation of section 3 of the Act to prevent counterfeiting. A child who amuses himself by putting a piece of white paper over a nickel and rubbing the paper with a lead pencil until the image of the coin appears, is technically a misdemeanant against the United States; and his parents or guardians can be made to pay the fine of \$100 imposed by the statute. The baby who picks up the paper from the floor, where it has been thrown by the original counterfeiting infant, and carries the same to his mother, is also a misdemeanant. The antiquary who takes an impression in sealing wax of an old Roman lenarius or a Hebrew shekel, is liable to prosecution and punishment by the Federal authorities. Such are some of the more obvious and giaring offences possible

under this section of the law. The most remarkable experience, however, has been that of the New York Recorder. On Wednesday our neighbor printed a cartoon entitled "Will he stop it or get out of the way?" It represents Mr. CLEVELAND standing in an attitude of fright directly in the pathway of a huge silver dollar, which is rolling down hill and threatening to upset the President, and possibly to flatten him out like a pancake. On Thursday last, the office of the Recorder was visited by a detective connected with the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department, who after a search seized and carried away for destruction in the name of the United States Government the original sketch of this cartoon and the electrotype plates from which it was printed. The authority alleged for this wildly ridiculous, if outrageously arbitrary act of Federal interference with le gitimate journalism, was found in the sec tion of the law quoted above. Now, although the strict language of the

law to prevent counterfeiting might be violated innocently in a hundred ways, as already illustrated, without the slightest menace to American institutions or to the integrity of our coinage, it happens that in this instance the Recorder is not even technically a counterfeiter. The law specifies that the device, print, or impression of the coin, whether in metal or in any other substance whatsoever, must bear a "likeness or similitude as to design, color, or the inscription thereto the coin technically supposed to be counterfeited by it. The Recorder's big silver dollar rolling down hill does not meet the legal definition of a counterfeit. It is simply a disk with milled edges, exactly two and one-half times the diameter of the standard silver dollar, and it is represented as foreshortened, so that its form is not round like a dollar, but slimly elliptical, more like a fat sausage. No human being could cut it out and pass it off or an idiot boy as a dollar; any more than he could cut it out and sell it in Washington Market as a Jersey hen's fresh egg. Nor does the cartoon dollar meet the statutory definition as to similitude in color, design or inscription. A silver dollar is white the cartoon dollar is black. The car toon dollar represents radiating spokes of shadow behind an eagle whose wings are down. The standard silver dollar represents an eagle with wings aloft, without any spokes of shadow. On the cartoon dollar is the legend, "United States of America." Neither the motto, "In God we Trust," nor the full designation of the coin's value, nor, again, the stars, appear at all on the dollar that is mak ing straight for Mr. CLEVELAND. Our esteemed contemporary has, therefore, a perfectly good technical defence against any attempt to convict it of the offence of counterfeiting under a technical construction of

the language of the fool statute. We hope the Recorder will not take refuge n technicalities. This astonishing episode s amusing enough in one aspect, but in another it is serious. We do not know whether the Government detective who entered the office of the Recorder and made the seizure is a zealot, acting on his own responsibility, or a sensible man who nerely carried out idiotic instructions. In either case such interference with innocent and legitimate attempts to entertain and instruct the newspaper-reading public cannot be tolerated on any such pretence as is here alleged.

It is a high old state of affairs if under existing law it becomes a crime against the country to draw or print on white paper a circle or ellipse even remotely resembling a silver dollar. The next amendment to the act 'further to prevent counterfeiting" should be a section making it a punishable offence to exhibit cartwheels on any public thoroughfare, and ordering the silver moon out of the sky as an evident imitation of the products of our mints.

The Closing of the Schoolship.

The Board of Education has decided to close the schoolship St. Mary's for the remainder of the year, the sum of \$20,000 for its support allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment having already een exhausted.

That being so, of course the sole responsibility for the result rests with the Board of Education. It knew in advance exactly how much money it had to expend on the school during the year, and when it got rid of the whole sum in a few months, of course the only thing for it to do was to tie up the ship. It has tried to shift this reponsibility on the Mayor and his fellow members of the Board of Apportionment, but it alone must bear the burden It has simply refused to cut its garment according to its cloth, hoping for a larger allowance when the consequences of its extravagance became apparent to the public. The sum granted it was less than the appropriation for last year by only about \$2,500, and it was large enough for the regular expenses of the ship economically managed. Moreover, when the Board asked for \$15,000 additional, its request was refused on the very just ground that already the nautical school was proportionately by far the most costly feature of the school system.

There was no excuse, then, for the using up of the appropriation in the first half of the year. There was no chance for any misunderstanding as to the subject. The guardians of the city treasury had confined the Board of Education within specified limits, and they had made known to it their policy with reference to the schoolship; but the Board went ahead with its expenditures on the vessel as if the estimates had been granted instead of having been refused. It pursued its own way without regard to law, and then begged for more noney to help it out of the scrape into which it had got itself and the school in

In the face of these facts the Maritime Exchange passed a resolution on Wednesday, declaring that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had falled to provide money for the summer cruise of the schoolship, and urging it and the Mayor to give the nece-sary unds! What is this Board for unless to go over the estimates of the dif- Cockran or of Patrick Henry, not one

consequence.

cus of ancient Athens, subjects Itself to to a proper, equitable, economical, and judiclous adjustment of appropriations; and how can it be accused of not providing money for a specific purpose like the summer cruise of the schoolship when it grants a sum for the general maintenance of the institution, within which the whol expenditure is to be confined? If the Board of Education wanted to expend more, the Commissioners should have taken the money out of their own pockets, or they have gone to the private liberality of the Maritime Exchange, for instance, to get It.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for the whol support of the nautical school was of itself too large, considering that the money was public and not private, and that such services as the school renders are not properly chargeable to the people of this city. The great majority of the boys supported and trained on the ship are not from New York; and even if the whole lot had turned out to be valuable seamen, they would not have been of special value to New York particularly. So far as they have been useful, they have served maritime interests generally and if their education should be paid for by the people, it should be paid for by the whole people, and not by the citizens of New York alone.

As a matter of fact, and as a letter to the Mayor from a graduate of the school explains, less than one-tenth of the graduates ever follow the sea, and of these one-half enter the navy, where their nautical training at the cost of New York is of no use whatever to them. A certificate of graduation is held in low esteem by skippers, as the Chamber of Commerce and the Maritime Exchange can find out by making inquiries along the river front. A young man who passes through the schoolship expecting that his training there will help his advancement in the merchant marine, is pretty sure to be disappointed. If he goes to sea at all, in nine cases out of ten he has to work his way up like other boys, with the disadvantage of the general prejudice of shipmasters against the effects of the training of the school, or against the character of the lads usually graduated from it. That, we are confident, would be the general report of the graduates who really have tried to be seamen, and the exceptions would be very few.

On no ground, therefore, can the maintenance of the schoolship at the expense of New York, whether the city or the State, be justified. It is false in principle, and no adequate service is rendered in return for the money, whoever pays it. The temporary closing of the school will afford a good opportunity for the next Legislature to shut it up permanently.

The Populist Gets an Office.

The appointment last Wednesday of H.Q. Evans, Gen. Weaver's son-in-law, as Chief of Division in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, proves unsatisfactory to many Republicans. They aver that this appointment of a near relative and lieutenant and supporter of the Populist candidate for President at the late election. is evidence of the existence of some ante-election compact or understanding between his friends and those of Mr. CLEVE-LAND. Some Republicans are so bold as to aver that in furtherance of such an arrangement, of which, until now, they say that they have had no positive proof, the Populists vigorously canvassed only the Republican States in the West, to the neglect of the Democratic States in the South, where the third party was known to be very strong.

Fudge! Mr. Evans, according to all ac counts, owes his appointment to the partisan activity of WALTER IVANOVITCH HAYES, Democratic Congressman from the Clinton district of Iowa. Mr. HAYES will be on hand in Washington to help to shape the course of legislation, at the special session begin ning at noon on Aug. 7. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that his recommendations should receive from the departments that courteous appreciation which, in these days, Congressmen are accustome to look for. It is true that Mr. Evans is a resident of the Sixth district of Iowa, and that Mr. HAYES is the representative of the Secon portion of the State. Under Democratic asage, therefore, the appointment of Mr. Evans could not, properly speaking, be credited to the Congressman asking for it, and that fact might lend some little color to the claim that national, not local, reasons dictated and secured it.

But, on the other hand, Mr. Evans may have rendered political services to the De mocracy, unknown to his censorious Republican maligners. There are many points of American politics about which they showed themselves ignorant in the Pres dential campaign which ended in November The precise services for which a Democratic national Administration wishes to reward Mr. Evans may belong to this category. The town crier is no longer one of the cherished institutions of the United States. Many acts are performed, many arrangements are entered into, and many ante-election agreements ratified, of which the rank and file of a defeated party, such as the Re publican party now is, know nothing. Mr. Evans is understood to have supported Gen. WEAVER; he is said to have voted for him, but that is immaterial Mr. HARRISON'S majority over Mr. CLEVE LAND in Iowa was 23,000, and one vote, more or less, would have made no particular difference. Gen. WEAVER received 20,590 votes. If he had received 20,594, he would not have been much worse beaten than he was, Mr. Harrison having 219,000, and Mr.

CLEVELAND 196,000. Besides this, no sovereign citizen of the United States is politically responsible for his father-in-law. The only individual he is required to look after is himself. Mr. Evans may, for family reasons, have supported Gen. WEAVER, while reprobating his wild and extreme notions and sentiments He may have been actuated by considerations of locality, for we have never had an Iowa President, and the experiment would certainly be popular in Ottumwa, Muscatine, Corydon, and Wapello. He may have believed, and correctly, too, that the electoral votes of Iowa were not necessary to Mr. CLEVELAND'S success, so long as the Democracy of New York was solid, and the Democracy of the South was stanch and true; and so he may have cast a complimentary ballot for his father-in-law, the Populist, the better to enforce his objections to BENJAMIN HARRISON, the Repub

ican nominee. We cannot believe that there was any such thing as a bargain. There was no necessity for one. In Mr. Evans's case the office sought the man. It found him ready for the ordeal, and in marching order. So he is now Chief of Division in the office of the Second Auditor of the United States

Treasury. One word more, to complete the confusion and forever silence those Republicans who object to this appointment: If every Populist crank from Vancouver's Island to Key West had stumped and canvassed the South for WEAVER, and talked to the people with the eloquence of BOURKE Pondicherry rupes, or of a copper chal- ferent municipal departments, with a view State would have faltered in its alle-

giance to the Democracy, so long as the odious Force bill was pending as a menace to the people's liberties, and the black shadow of negro domination was resting like a pall over prosperity, happiness, and good order in the South

King Otto's Cits. At 99 First avenue, corner of Third street

on the evening of July 12, the great movement known as Orro's New York Citizens' Democracy began to move. Due preparations had been made for an enormous crowd, nor were the preparers disappointed. In spite of the heat, 99 Orro Citizen Democrats were present. There could be no greater testimony to the frantic ravages which Otto's Citizens are making in the ranks of the regular but terrified Democracy. Mr. Heinrich Flegenheimer arose, and, with his sunny presence and sparkling Rhine-wine name, commanded silence in that vast assemblage. "I move you, gentlemen," says HEINRICH FLEGENHEIMER, his speech glouglouing gently from his gullet like the grape's delicious juice from a long-necked flask: "I move you that His Royal Highness, Otto Kempnes, take the chair," and 97 throats howled hilariously. And then uprose the great Leader in the middle of the room. No dawdling do-nothing like Louis Stevenson's Prince Orro is the King of the Sevent', the young, the beautiful, Orro ever fresh and young, the SIEGFRIED of the Seventh. ninety-eight throats poured forth the cheer to King Orro. His right commanded silence; his left was on the oratorical, if not the strictly anatomical. position of the heart. "This gathering." says he, "marks the birth of an organization which propose to recognize the will of citizens as the highest law, and to see that the masses and not the bosses shall rule this city. The Citizens' Democracy has no prearranged programme fixed by one irresponsible individual. Its candidates shall not be the body servants of a self-constituted dictator, but the faithful representatives of the will of their constituents."

The dazed air was groggy with the ap-

plause. So the new dictator was not to be

irresponsible. Orro is flighty and forty, passion exudes from his every pore, and he has a Weltschmerz the size of a hen's egg: but he is not irresponsible. Our Orro knows what he is about. Then he explained why he had established himself at the sign of the Citizens' Democracy. "Freedom has been reduced to a shadow. Let us reëstablish the substance We must restore to all American citizens those inalienable rights which have been usurped by bosses." 98 cheers, but no tiger. At this point the list of officers of the Cits. Dem. was brought in on a charger. There are nineteen officers, only one officer for every five members. The Old Guard and the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery can do better than that. The President is Mr. John Fennell. "We shall expect you to see that your districts are properly enrolled and organized," said President FENNELL. "You organize the election districts, and we'll do the rest." A responsible dictator cannot organize too thoroughly. King Orro offered and had passed a resolution that the Executive Committee be authorized to call a mass meeting in September to nominate a committee of one hundred to boss the organization until the Assembly districts send representatives to a county organization. Here's the crux. The full present strength of King Orro's Cits. is 99, counting boys, 99 men and boys highly resolved to restore the substance of freedom. To fill up that committee to 100 a convert must be found, a sinner reversed. Where will they find him? Will they offer a reward? Will they give him an office. and otherwise allow for the bulge due to the one sinner from the ninety and nine good men and true? Pondering on these things, King Offo's Cits, dispersed with a great and cumulative thirst.

Governor Tillman's Henchmen Quarrel. When the Hon. JOHN LOWNDES MANNING IRBY was elected a Senator in Congress from South Carolina, his biographers represented him as having been impulsive and a little careless in the use of firearms when a young man. The public impression was that Mr. Inny was as terrible as an army with banners, and that fire was his meat and drink. A fellow Tillmanite, Hugh L. FARLEY, Adjutant-General of South Caro lina, seems to regard the redoubtable IRBY with indecorous lightness. In a letter to the Columbia Journal, Gen. FARLEY says that Mr. IRBY's purpose "is to bully and keep down every other political leader in South Carolina who belongs to the Reform party and will not do his bidding, and then to raise old CAIN and keep hell a-brewing until he can get back into the Senate."

As FARLEY and IRBY have been the most immediate henchmen of Governor Till-MAN, Gen. FARLEY'S language seems rather too severe, and it is painful to hear him denouncing Senator IRBY as "this loud-mouthed, vulgar-mannered bully and braggart, who has already disgraced us in Washington, and is now bringing discord into our own ranks by playing the part of a dictator and tyrant. He has done nothing for the State, party, or the reform movement worthy of distinction, unless it be strutting around Washington like a big buck nigger on emancipation day, while he is trying to make our innocent and unsus pecting people believe that the bray of a ackass is the roar of a lion."

Evidently Gen. FARLEY regards Senator IRBy as a pigeon-livered and milk-hearted man. But if the Tillmanites must quarrel, why can't they use proper parliamentary language?

Tom PLATT solemnly asseverates, calling JARRY PATTERSON and JARRY WORTH as eyewitnesses, that he is out of politics. He has summoned the reporters to proclaim the tidings to the four winds, and he stands flatly by his refusal to lead the Republicans of New York any more.

Such positiveness is unnecessary. Mr. PLATT's case is not different from that of every other New York Republican. They are all out of politics, for some time to come.

Our Russian naval visitors are now enjoying festive experiences, under the auspices of the city Government and the Columbian Committee. Their friendliness and cour tesy are beyond all praise; they are popular favorites. That member of the imperial famili who is among them commands admiration by reason of the simplicity of his ways, the geni aity of his temper, and the rare good humo that leads him to take part in all the fun that is carried on by his own men or by anybody else. He is something of a wag, too. It is said that the Czar was much pleased. a while ago. when one of his eulogists who had written book described him as a man possessing many of the traits and characteristics of a plain mouilk; and perhaps the Grand Duke ALEX-ANDER MICHAELOVITCH, who is now aboard the Admiral Nachimoff in the North River, would not have been offended if the same thing has been said of him by some flatterer when he was at West Point. As for the Admiral of the squadron, the merry Kaznakorr, he is a true

It does not seem that Secretary HERRERT of the Navy Department has yet given orders that special honors shall be offered to our naval visitors from Russia. In the name of the Federal Government.

Many of the people of this city do not appear to be aware that it is their privilege to visit the Russian war ships, that these ships are well worth a visit, and that they will leave us in about a fortnight. The Russians, as seen here in New York, are a very courteous people

The Coloradian who sent word to us that as soon as silver mining becomes unprofitable in Colorado the people there will go to work raising other crops, was a man of sense. The Governor of Yucatan also is sensible. He says that the fall in the price of silver may hurt Mexico for a time, "but," he adds, "it will turn the attention of the people to other industries, with a more satisfactory commercial basis than silver mining." Both the Coloradian and the Yucateco talk like all-around Americans, with something besides silver in

Dr. MARY WALKER is a plucky little body She still persists in wearing the man's garb which she must have worn, we guess, for nearly forty years, if not for half a century. She was young when she first wore it, but, though not as young now as she then was, she wears proudly as ever. When last seen out West her tall, glossy tile sat over her short bair, tinged with the melancholy gray; her yellow-spotted necktie looked neat; her black cloth trousers and coat were a perfect fit; her shoes were low, and she tripped along lightly, though not as of yore.

When she came out in this attire, ever so ong ago, she was ridiculed and caricatured; but she did not give it up. When she walked out she was laughed at by women and men. but she stuck to it. When she stood on the platform she was guyed by the audience, but she did not care for that. She had made up her mind on the subject, and that was the end of it. According to a Chicago paper, her face has now an expression of grin nation, and thus far it is a reflex of her soul She does not belong to the Turkish school o Chautaugua dress reformers, which raised an uproar last year; or to the Bloomer school, or to the divided skirt school; she has her own ideas, and all the winds that blow cannot change them. Dr. MARY WALKER is an interesting lady, a very persistent reformer, a gentle member of her sex. a woman deserving of espect, notwithstanding her whim. Strange that her example has had so little influence.

The Australians are almost up to the Americans in their devotion to sports of all kinds. The sporting pages of the Melbourne Argus may be less attractive day by day, the year around, than those of THE SUN, and yet they are highly interesting to all students of the physical and moral sciences.

From Russia, our Government has received official notice of the International Fruit Culture Exhibition, which is to be held at St. Petersburg next year, and in which Americans are asked to take part. It is to be hoped that our pomologists will seize this opportunity to let Russia know something of their products, and will make early preparations to do so. We feel very sure that it will be worth their while. We can make the Russians acquainted with a great variety of fruits which are not raised in their country, but which abound in the United States. The States of the South ought to be well represented, and also the States of the Pacific, and, indeed, all the States. Fruit culture has received great attention in this country within the past few years, and it is now carried on more skilfully and under better scientific methods than it was in former times. We do not know whether the Agricultural Department will be represented at St. Petersburg, but the various pomological societies of the country ought to be.

Two Prosperous Farmers,

From the Bultimore Sun.

Mr. Cieveland will probably soon be putting in an application for membership in the Farmers' Alliance. le superintended the cutting of his hay crop at Gray Gables on Tuesday, and is said to have sold it the same

"composed of a mixture of rocks and Cape Cod clay." but the crop, which was a volunteer growth, is reported to have been a fair one. Mr. Cleveland's success as farmer should not, however, cause the ordinary politician to think that he can make farming pay The President has had considerable experience in other fields in mowing down things in his way and making hay under unfavorable conditions; and he knows a good deal more about this sort of farming

than might be supposed.

Moreover, he had the advantage of being near Farmer Joseph Jefferson, who is once said to have raised a bull, not in a china shop, but in a glass conrapes, to which the buil took a fancy. Probably Mr. Cleveland has sold his hay crop, which is said to be generously flavored with daisies and weeds to We Jefferson for his buil. Farmers will sometimes take

A Story of Bill Morrison. With the cut rate came from Kansas, When the Conclave wus in town, Came a passin', peart old Populist, His name was Andy Brown.

And he said he knowed Bill Morrison. Could mind when they wus boys, How they rose hay an' hades Down in Egyp', lilinois. Where the winters stood wide open With its long pertracted meetin',

'Hoopin' cough, and everything; and in summer in the season How they swere and swum together, Down in Egyp', Illinois. How they use to hitch four horses, In the winter, to the wain, Headed where the twitight shadows An' the mud lay down the lane eadin' out to whar the schoolhouse, At the foot of Pleasant Hill,

Held the hardy circuit rider He could mind how him and Bill Had put cockleburs an' burdock, In fact, anything that stuck. In the preacher's saddle blankets And ag'in he beerd 'em holler; Heard that band uv be strous boys,

Down in Egyp', Illinois. "Law," he 'lowed, "they warn't no summer. Warn't a single sign of spring. Warn't a warbier in the woodland That had sand enough to sing; Not a bluebird por a woodchuch Till the mumps an' the revivals An' the vacinates run out.

"Why, they warn't no use a hedgin' When the mumps was on our tracks. We was alus shore to git it Whar the chicken got the axe. Even natur 'peared to know, an'
Waited patiently about, An' the wacinates run out.

"Then the poor an' the baptisin' We had with us every spring. Bout the time the crick was rists An' the birds begun to sing. can hear the hosses gnawin' Uv the quakin' aspen trees, An' the much ice that, a thawin' Drifted round the preacher's knees. "I kin see him sorter shiver,

An' agin I bear him say: 'In the worter of this river Ye shall wash your sine away." Hear the song that they was singin'. See the wimmin folks in tears. Au' that music's still a ringin', Still a ringin' in my e rs. "The next course was the lung faver.

As the seed time's shore to bring In the harvest time, the harves I would have it every spring. You could find barefooted Bill Layin' fur the bi omin' bluebell, On the south side uv the hill "An' you kin bet they want no flower

That could bloom in that broad land. An' live more than half an hour Till he'd place it in my Oh, the roses and revivals
That we had when we was boya

More than made up fur the faver

Hown in Egyp', Illinois."

LOUISIANA AND HAWAIL Jeffersonian Opportunity, Ninety Year After Jefferson Led the Way,

From the Rochster Democrat and Chr. Every objection that has been raised to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands in 1860 was urged with greater force and plausibility sgainst the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 The circumstances of the two cases are similar in some respects and widely different in others. The points of difference are in favor of the present project for annexation, so

Louisiana, like Hawaii, was offered to the United States. But we paid \$15,000,000 for Louisiana, while we can get Hawaii for noth-

The offer of Louisiana came from Napoleon who was afraid it would be captured by England, and who wanted money. The offer o Hawaii comes from the people of the islands. who want no compensation but the privilege f living under the American flag.

To reach Louisiana from New York required longer and more difficult journey in 1803 than is now required to reach Hawaii.

American interests are now more important in Hawaii than they were in Louisiana ninety years ago.

Mr. Livingston, our Minister at Paris in 1803, and Mr. Monroe, who had been sent there to effect a settlement of irritating questions between France and the United States, had no pecific authority to negotiate for so vast an acquisition as that of the Louisiana territory. But considering that a letter could not be sent to Washington and an answer received in less than three months, and realizing that healtation would be fatal, they promptly made the purchase in behalf of the United States Gov-

President Jefferson was quick in bringing about a ratification of the bargain. He called an extra session of Congress, which assembled Oct. 17, 1803, and before the month had expired Louisiana was oura.

There was flerce opposition to the Louisiana purchase then, as there is now to the annexa-tion of Hawaii. But the United States had a patriotic, far-seeing, and energetic Administration, which knew enough to seize opportunities and make the most of them.

The Louisiana purchase caused threats of ecession by the Mugwump element of those days, but the wisdom of Jefferson and his coabovers has been magnificently vindicated.

The Jeffersonian policy of appexation gave us a country that stretches from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the southern gulf. It also put Alaska in our possession. Hawaii is of greater money value than Alaska. and exceeds it immeasurably in importance as an outpost in the path of a vast international commerce.

An irretrievable blunder may be committed, unless the tactics of the Administration are soon changed. If we spurn the offer of the Hawaiians, we will have no right to object in case a similar offer is made to Great Britain and accepted by that power. In that event if will be very evident that something different from Jeffersonianism was placed in power at Washington on the 4th of last March

Some Good Qualities of the Chinese

From the North American Review.
These Chinese laborers are peaceable, inoffensive, and law abiding. They are honest, keeping their contracts, doing as they agree. They are exceedingly industrious always ready to work, and always giving satisfaction o their employers. They do not interfere with other people. They cannot become citizens. They They attend to their own business.

They have their own ideas, customs, religion, and

ceremonies about as foolish as our own; but they do not try to make converts nor to force their dogmas on thers. They are patient, uncomplaining, sto philosophical. They earn what they can, giving reason able vaine for the money they receive, and, as a rule, when they have amassed a few thousand dollars, they to back to their own country.

They do not interfere with our ideas, our ways

sustoms. They are silent workers, toiling without any object, except to do the work and get their pay. They o not establish saloons and run for Congress do they combine for the purpose of governing others Of all the people on our soil they are the least meddle some. Some of them smoke opium, but the opium smoker does not beat his wife. Some of them play games of chance, but they are not members Stock Exchange. They eat the bread that they earn they neither beginer steal, but they are of no use t parties or politicians except as they become fuel to supply the flame of prejudice. They are not cities and they cannot vote. Their employers are about the

Views of Leading Silver Partisans, Col. Blanton Duncan, who is fully in accord with

"For unconditional repeal, without some other relief to the country, the vote would be only 85 to 5%. "For repeal, with free coinage of American mines, or free unlimited coinage for one year, and to take the verage, as shown thereby, to establish proper paris; for future coinage of gold and silver, or for mane greenbacks in redemption of outstanding bonds or any

"Alien (Neb.), Bate, Heckwith, Barry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cail, Carey, Cockrell, Coke, Coke, Daniel, Dubols, George, Gordon, Harris, Hanaborough, Hill, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Mev.), Kyle, Lindsay, Mautle, Mitchell (Or.), Morgan, Pasco, Feffer, Fettigrew, Power, Fugh, Quay, Roach, Shoup, Biewart, Ferger, Turpte, Vance, Vest, Voothees, Waithall, White (Cal.), Wolcott-44.

imilar measure, the Senate," says Col. Duncan, "will

"The Senator from California," says Col. Duncan, "now probably Estee, is an unflinching silver man, and so will be any Senator appointed by Governor Markham. There are several other Senators consid ered doubtful, among them three placed by the Weld as against repeat; 45 is a majority, and can carry any neasure which these Senators agree to support."

Sixty-eight Years of Wedded Life. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript Porrerows, July 12.—George Gilbert and wife of Gil

bertsville, Montgomery county, were married Nov. 8, 1825, and will celebrate their sixty-eighth marriage anniversary in November next. Mr. Gilbert will be 90 years of age on Nov. 8, 1848, and his wife will be 90 on March 9, 1894. Mr. Gilbort is still quite active, and was seen in the field last week mowing and haymaking, but his wife has been bedfast twelve years, thoug her mental faculties are unimpaired. The couple have had ten children, eight of whom are living. John Ewing and wife of Warwick, Chester county, have been wedded sixty-five years; William W. Rhoads

and wife of Pottstown were married Nov. 20, 1820, nearly sixty-four years ago, and David Wells and wife Coventry, Chester county, were married sarch 30, 1830, over sixty-three years since

Wives Advised to Retaliate. From the Philadelphia Press. BLOOMFIELD, July 12.—Father Naraiello of the Church

the Sacred Heart has received numerous complaints of men neglecting their families and spending the money in salogns. He advised the wives who received brutal treatment at the hands of drunken husbands to retaliate. If drunken husbands construed their mar riage your to give them a right to beat their wives the wife had an equal right to beat her husbar priest told the women not to be afraid of drunken brutes, as in nearly every case they would be found to be

Dr. McGlynn, us "Hestored."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If the report in a morning paper be correct, Dr. McGlynn reveals himmorating paper be correct, Dr. McGiynn reveals him-self as the same dippant, valo, and vulgar personage with whom the public had become nauseated previous to his "restoration." When the Pope learns of what McGiynn says of the Papai blessing he will hardly be McGlynn says of the rapas dressing he with hardly be so "pleasant": "Like a silly goose I was, I wasn't sat-lafled with the bleasing going through my hair," &c. He wanted, no doubt, what he styles the "criss-cross." his pluming himself as a man of a single idea. rowed from the selectic Henry George, if, as very likely, the "single tax" combination with Anti-poverty is meant—shows his vanity, especially as he announces his intention to continue his vagarious talks. ering himself by so doing "in good company" with St. Paul! As the public knows what McGlynn has already done, it is prepared for this restored cierical jester, who will abuse the Pope no longer. His services of the broadest pattern: "I shall read some Scripture and sing some bymna." It is well that McGlynn is showing so soon his ani-

mus, so much out of spirit with the Catholic priesthood. No Bishop would wish such a subject, so apt to trouble a diocess in the rôle of free lance. The prospect of his public calebration of mass would seem to be dimin ished by recent uiterances, and Mgr. Satolli is respect fully invited to watch McGiynn's proceedings for a while. If he does not, in McGiynn's case, regret eventually his leniency, too hasty to be healthy, the prophets

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, resping the pulmonary and brenchel organs, when that approved and apredy remember Dr. D. Jayne's Ex-periorant, can be obtained from any apothecary i -Au-

... 'In Broadway this morning," said a promisessed "I saw a man carrying a granite paving block sling such as are made to carry watermeldes a seemed at first a little strange, but it was done was carrying to or from the office of a centre to one that he was carrying to or from the office of a centre to one that he was carrying to or from the office of a centre to one of a centre to other day." said a summer tourist, "I saw a watering cart of a style that I had never seen before and a much was filled in a way that also was new to me. The right had four wheels and its tank was a fat, square box, is shape something like the case of a square given the tank was suspended under the axies and when it was desired to full it the driver simply drove into like fiver until the tank was submerced." far as human sagacity and foresight are capable of viewing conditions and estimating re-

—A curious story is told by Mr. Henry Hally Jr. a lawyer of this city. About ten years ago he culcelyed the idea of cutting his initials on a silver half indicate had received from a client in order to sea if the color. would ever come back. The half dollar was 1852. Vesterday in Wall street he met a his pocket a bandful of change, and to Mr. I light the half dollar with his initials was given -Hard-shell crabs are now awarming to the peake, and are coming to the Northern markets Oxford, St. Nicholas, Tilghman's Island, and Oxford, St. Nicotoles, Indiana, and the points on the eastern shore of Maryland the enter prising Marylander is putting up deviled craits to a prising Marylander is putting up deviled craits to enter prising Marylander is putting up deviled fair. The art of deviling the crab and of treating him in many tash-ions for the table is one brought to a high state or the

ions for the table is one brought to a night state to the Eastern phore mooks, but Northern folks find it a little startling to find crabs perced at breakfast, not an unusual thing in the Chesapeake region. usual thing in the Cheappeake region.

—Naturalists usually pook-pook the stories of polenting from the spider's hite. It is well established that most spiders are harmless, and one naturalist any that almost every story of polaoning by a spifer white has upon thorough investigation proved groundles. A naturalist of this city kept and handled freely for a year a tarantula, and received no injury, though the creature always resented the introduction into his box of any prodding instrument other than the nat-uralist's finger, and when a glass rod was thus used

always struck at it hard with his faugs. —"I saw to day," said a citizen, "a man sitting on a hydrant selling lemonade from a nail standing in front of him on the sidewalk. It was good lemonade, I know, for I tried it; but I couldn't help feeling that ! anow, for I tried it; but I condon't bein feeling that it was a mistake from a business point of view to ait on the hydrant. Of course he couldn't get into it, we knew that wall anough, but it sort of looked as though be had the whole Croton River back of him. Suppose you should see a mikiman sitting on a pump and offering mik from a can in front of him? It might be the available to pursait milk for the world. sweetest, purest milk in the world and the pump might be dry and without a handle, but who would buy

Eastern Shore county of Worcester. The jall is empty, the deputy sheriff has hired himself out to dig poss holes, the constable is selling peanuts, and the town balliff is running a cross-cut saw. The town has en joyed many such seasons of peace since it was settled back in the seventeenth century, by immigrants from the London district of the same name. Old-fashioned well-sweeps still adorn the back yards, and many of the houses have two-story pianas half way round. The village academy has been preparing boys for college for more than a century, and several of the church coranisations have entered upon their third century.

—Among the many picturesque places in this city there is none more striking than the Hudson shore as seen from the site of the old Manhattan from Worke looking northward. The ruinous old sugar refinery that comes into the foreground, the rocks scarred by biasts of the railroad makers, the wooded slope running down to the point beyond, where the remains of an old Revolutionary battery can still be traced under the gnarly cedars, the wide, sliver river, dotted with saling and the noble wall of the Fallsadus standing agains the sky behind all this make a noture that it would be the sky behind all this, make a picture that it would b hard to equal anywhere on these coasts. It is appreci-ated by about a thousand fishermen every Sunday, who look at it while waiting for eels and lafayettes to bite -A clerk in one of our big shops went to the super ntendent of her department the other day, and said "Mr. it's three o'clock, I guess that cloak has better go back into stock." "Certainly, put it righ back I knew she wouldn't come for it," said the man Then he added to an inquirer: "Lots of women com here and ask us to keep things for them-one day two days a week. If they are buying anything, or look as if they would buy something, we are always willing to do that, but you'd be astonished to see the amount of stuff that is piled up here and never calle for. In this case we only agreed to keep that cloak for a day, but we don't let our best customers rough it on us. Once a month we pull out everything that has not

-Nost rural communities in the United States are free from the anti-Semitic prejudice that has cru debrews that live in villages are not excluded from village society, and people, for the most part, do no quickly recognize the Jewish physiognomy. Perhaps all this is more nearly true of the South than of the North. There the Hebrew has been peculiarly successful and has identified himself with the community in which he lived. Many Hebrews endeared themselves to the South by serving with credit in the Confederate South by serving with credit in the Confederate army. The Southern people, above all other English-speaking people, adore beauty in women, and the beautiful Jewess has a passport to Southern village society. Perhaps, too, the Orientalism of the Hebrew ecures him the sympathy of the South

been claimed, and put it back into stock."

The Latest About the Comet. From the Boston Transcript, July 18.

A Science Observer Circular, issued to-day, gives the carliest definite statement with reference to the Rordame comet, the notice of the discovery and positions of which have already been given in these columns. The motion of the coinet has been so rapid as to enable Prof. Boss, director of the Dudley Observatory, to compute an orbit with the unusually short interval of a single day between each of the three observations. This computation, communicated by telegraph this morning, indicates that the comet will be act its nearest approach to the sun on July 22, at which time it will be distant from it about 37,000,000 miles, or a little more than two-thirds of the radius of the earth's orbit. This nearest approach to the sun is at such a distance and in such a direction that the comet may be observed by us until after it has sarred on its outward course. To the observer it will be seen to shift its position across the face of the sky in a southwesterly direction; the amount of its daily motion growing quite rapidly less and less.

The direction of the comet's motion with reference to the position of the earth is such that, although the comet is not yet at perihelion, it is theoretically growing fainter, being to-day, by computation, only about threadame. The theoretical conditions, being the result of mathematical computations, do not always express exacily the apparent conditions, almost the heart is all in the apparent conditions, almost the result of mathematical computations, do not always express exacily the apparent conditions as in each intrinsic brightness of the comet for a few days will be such that, being a little higher above the horizon and a little farther from the limit of twilight, it may remain at about its present brightness, but as it approaches perihelion, and immediately thereafter, it will quickly fade away. Of course all considerations of extraordinary outbursts are of necessity left out of the question, since they cannot be predicted.

The weather conditions did not permit of observation of A Science Observer Circular, issued to-day,

Sufferers by a Storm Sac the Hain Makes Who Says He Caused It.

From the Philade phia Press. Topexa. Ran., July 12.—James Butler. a Lyon county farmer, to-day had papers prepared for a very peculiar suit.

Some weeks since a great cloudburst in his neighborhood caused the destruction of futler's wheat crop. A few days later A. B. Markedmery, a rain maker, being at Goodhard, claimed to have caused the cloudburst, which came without warning from the isrometer. Now Butler proposes to make Montgemery, rais company pay the damage. The same sow Butter proposes to make Moriginals company pay the damage. The storm caused a washout on the Santa Fash as terrible week followed, in which gineer was killed. The wife of the deal neer will also bring suit against Moriginals of \$10,000 damages.

Aluminum Horsethnes Not Successiol.

From the North Middleton, Ky . A france. The new aluminum horseshoes are not a howling success by any mean, as we is dicted, and until the metal is tennier of a stock and not standard wear on the track, the standard for horseshoes is practically used to the Hedges of this place, who had a bound with the new shoes, had them removed the end of two weeks' wear, they being completely worn out.

The Argument of Muscular Christianitie

From the Philadelphia Press.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 12 - Dr. 11 1, 5 ... the minister of the Methodist church at hits just concluded a temperance sermon to when O. P. C. Evans, one of the leading Po-of Indiana, arose and began a speech de-laymen and ministers not belonging to the as hypocritical knaves and rascala. upon him to desist, when Evans started to almost him. Dr. Neal finally came down from his pulpit and third the disturber bodily out of doors, while the assistant cheered enthus astically.